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FRENCH SHELL GERMAN LINES FROM THE VESLE TO THE AISNE

FAINTING MOTHERS AT CONEY LOSE CHILDREN IN BIG CRUSH; HOTTEST AUG. 6 IN 12 YEARS

Mercury Higher From Day's Beginning, but Humidity Is Not So Severe.

DEATH TOLL IS FIVE.

Early Crowd Rush to Beaches, but Even There Many Are Overcome.

Hour.	Temp.	Humidity.
7 A. M.	81	—
8 A. M.	82	78
9 A. M.	86	69
10 A. M.	88	64
11 A. M.	89	57
12 noon	90	53
1 P. M.	92	46
2 P. M.	92	41
3 P. M.	93	37

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A shower area in the far north that is increasing in size offers the only promise of relief from the excessive hot wave which to-day overspreads the entire eastern half of the country and the Lower Missouri Valley to the Atlantic coast.

Relief from that source, however, is not in immediate prospect for the sweltering eastern district, since at least from thirty-six to forty-eight hours must pass before the showers travel eastward far enough to make their influence felt.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 92 degrees, equaling that of Aug. 6, 1906, making to-day the hottest of the date in twelve years. A repetition of last night's heat is promised, and last night was the hottest of the year. The lowest temperature, 78 degrees, was reached at 5 o'clock this morning.

The mercury, it is expected, will go still higher this afternoon, but the one consolation is the big drop in the humidity, which had declined to 37 at 5 o'clock, with a thirteen knot breeze from the south.

At 5 o'clock to-day the mercury had gone up to 82 degrees, with the humidity at 78. The barometer showed 29.91, with a rising glass, meaning clear weather, without a chance for a storm to break the heat. At 9 o'clock the thermometer stood at 86 degrees and the humidity at 69, the glass at 29.94 and a breeze of five miles an hour from the northeast. A year ago to-day the temperature was 82 degrees at that hour.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the humidity stood at 55. Hardly a breath of wind was to be had this morning, even crossing the bridges from Brooklyn, and the suburbs were unappealing.

Trolleys and "Ls" for Coney Island were jammed early in the morning. They were jammed coming from the beach, too, with the crowds which had slept in their bathing suits on the sands all night. Every pool within miles of the city was crowded all night; every park had its throng of lodgers on the benches and grass, and the sleepers were undisturbed by the police. Fire escapes were crowded.

At 1 o'clock the temperature was 92.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOMEN AND CHILDREN JAM CONEY ISLAND; 100 LITTLE ONES LOST

In Crowd of 200,000 Many Faint and Long Lines Wait for Hours Outside Bathhouses.

A GREATER crowd than has gone to Coney Island on a week day this season is there to-day. It is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000, principally women and children. One hundred lost children had been brought to the Coney Island Police Station by 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Every bath house is filled to capacity. Long lines of people are waiting in the hot sun for a chance to get accommodations. The lines formed early this morning. The principal line is at the Municipal bath house. People are standing five abreast and the line in the shape of the letter S extends a block down the street.

Failure to provide sufficient ticket takers at the Culver station for passengers from second fare points caused a serious jam inside the gates. At 1 o'clock there were about 600 persons in the crowd. People jumped the gates, women fainted and children were lost. Trains were arriving at the rate of one every forty-five seconds. Each train has six cars and is jammed. Yet there are only three ticket sellers for the second fare people.

Many children became separated from their mothers when pushed off trains by crowds getting off at stations along the beach near Coney Island.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

Another German Airship Is Damaged and a Third Is Driven Away by British Flyers.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The attempted raid by German Zeppelins on the East Anglian coast last night proved a fiasco, according to reports so far received.

British fighters met the enemy well out at sea, bringing down one in flames, damaging a second and driving a third away. What happened to the other two airships in the squadron is not disclosed in the official statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—American airmen brought down four enemy planes on Aug. 3, the French War Office reported officially to-day.

MALVY IS ACQUITTED OF TREASON CHARGES

Former French Minister of Interior Freed of Connections With Bolo Pasha Intrigue.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Louis Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, to-day was acquitted on all charges of treason growing out of his alleged connection with the Bolo Pasha "defeatist" intrigue.

EHRET'S FORTUNE TAKEN TO SAVE IT FROM GERMANS?

Threats Said to Have Been Made Against Him and Other Americans.

Attempts of German officials to extort money by threats from wealthy Americans who were caught in Germany by the war, it was reported to-day, induced the United States Government to take over the property of a number of American citizens, among them George Ehret and Mrs. Lily Busch, widow of the St. Louis brewer.

Mr. Ehret is on the ocean bound for America and is expected to reach an Atlantic port this week. After his arrival he is expected to make formal application for the return of his \$40,000,000 estate which is now in the control of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. The New York millionaire, who is eighty-three years old and very feeble, reached Copenhagen about three weeks ago without money of any kind. He appealed to his son, George Ehret Jr., by cable and funds for his trip to this country were sent. Mr. Ehret is being cared for by his daughter, Mrs. von Zedlitz, who has lived with him for fifteen years.

Mr. Ehret went to Germany for his annual visit in May, 1914, and was there when the war broke out. His friends declare he was unable to undertake wartime travel. Soon after the United States declared war it is reported that he became the victim of blackmail and extortion schemes of various German officials to aid Germany in the war. Whether any money was secured from the brewer is not known, but last May the entire Ehret fortune was taken over by the alien property custodian.

Efforts to force Mr. Ehret and other American citizens in Germany to buy German loan bonds are reported to have been made. Another scheme reported was to interest them in South American business ventures in order that the badly depleted German propaganda funds in these countries might be replenished.

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, was in New York to-day. He refused to state whether the Government would oppose the application of Mr. Ehret for the return of his property.

STRIKE ON B. R. T. LINES THREATENED IN 24 HOURS

Demand Made That Men Be Permitted to Join the Brotherhood—Asks for Conference.

L. G. Griffin, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, announced this afternoon at the Herald Square Hotel that he would call a strike of the motormen and motor switchmen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated and subway lines unless a settlement of the question of permitting the men to join the Brotherhood was settled within 24 hours.

Mr. Griffin made this statement after announcing that he had sent a letter by messenger this morning to J. J. Dempsey, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company asking him whether he could arrange for a meeting of himself and a committee at his office to-day for the purpose of discussing the pending questions.

"WOMAN" BLOWS UP U BOAT WITH "BABY"; HURLS IT IN OPEN HATCH

Make-Believe Infant War Bomb and "Mother" Now Wears Victoria Cross.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Interesting revelations regarding the work of British mystery ships which have played an important part in anti-submarine warfare are made by the naval correspondent of the Times. They show how British seamen have met German craft and cunning with craft and cunning.

How a "woman and baby" accounted for a U-boat is told. The submarine ordered a vessel to surrender and fired a few shells into her. The boats then left the ship, leaving on board a "woman" who ran up and down the deck with a baby in her arms as if mad. The U-boat came alongside the vessel and the woman hurled the "baby" into the open hatch. The "baby" exploded and blew out the bottom of the submarine. The "woman" was decorated with the Victoria Cross.

These mystery ships are known in the navy as "Q" ships. Several officers have been decorated for their services on these vessels.

AREN'T GERMANS LUCKY? NOT A MAN LOST IN RETREAT, SAYS BERLIN

And They Also Destroyed Everything That Would Have Been Useful to Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin claims the withdrawal in the Marne pocket without the loss of a single man and after removal or destruction of everything useful to the enemy.

Allied official and unofficial despatches reported the capture of hundreds of cannon, thousands of machine guns and hundreds of thousands of shells.

GERMANS MORE ANXIOUS OVER WAR SITUATION

Belief That Force of Arms Will Not Put Nation on Feet Steadily Growing.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—There is increasing anxiety in Germany over the situation as it has developed in recent months, according to a Berlin despatch to the Handelsblad. The despatch reads:

"The number of those in Germany who, like von Kuehnemann, former Foreign Secretary, are convinced that force of arms will not put Germany on her feet again and that, after four years, the war should now come to an end is steadily growing. There is, of course, sufficient justification for a less comfortable feeling now than a few months ago, not only as a result of the retreat from the Marne and the American danger, but also on account of the precarious political and economic situation in Austria. The Russian question however is the one which causes the greatest anxiety to all."

PARIS SHELLING CONTINUES.

Some Victims and Material Damage Reported.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The German long-range bombardment of Paris was continued to-day.

Some victims and material damage was reported.

FLYERS BOMB GERMAN BRIDGES; FRENCH ADVANCE IN PICARDY

AMERICANS HOLDING FISMES UNDER ARTILLERY ATTACK; TOOK SEVENTEEN BIG GUNS

Mustard, Sneez and Chocolate Gas Shells Hurlled Into Our Lines in Tricky Fashion, but Without Effect.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 6 (Associated Press).—The Germans facing the Americans along the Vesle increased the intensity of their artillery fire Monday afternoon, bringing into action guns of 150 millimetres against the forces west of Fismes. During the afternoon the Germans employed flame projectors from the slopes north of the Vesle, where they appeared to be well organized. Machine guns also were used repeatedly.

The American lines also were subjected to heavy fire from German 165s, and late in the afternoon the enemy raked the hilltops with various kinds of gas shells. The big gun duel soon became so violent that observation was difficult and maps had to be used, the Germans shelling forests, cross roads, highways, clumps of trees and all other places where they thought troops or supplies might be congregated.

Late Monday afternoon the Germans began using mustard gas, sneez gas and some chocolate gas, which last is so named from the odor given out by the gaseous substance. These gas attacks were ineffective, the American gas drills having taught the troops all the German tricks. Nevertheless the Germans were persistent in this gassing effort. They combed the hills bordering the Vesle with their shells, endeavoring to reach the roads leading to Fismes and other points where they thought the Allies might be assembling for a crossing of the Vesle. At some places along the highways the Germans would start planting gas shells and lay them down in a zig-zag line for a mile or so and back again, often dropping the shells every twenty or thirty feet and then repeating the process along the roadway or other objective, for which they were aiming.

South of Bazoches, one of the points where the Germans tried this trick, they fired a lighter gas first, following it up with sneez gas, and then suddenly switching to a more powerful poison gas, hoping to catch the Allies napping. The men have learned to discern the various varieties of shells and their effects and have regular systems of sending word along the line for protection. To-day, likewise, there happened to be a south wind which carried the gas 1-c-k across the Vesle, and after putting on their masks for each attack the Americans would laugh as the gas was blown back, and then continue about their business.

In the capture of Fismes, American troops took seventeen guns. They had their own weapons had been left south of the Vesle to enfilade an advance into Fismes. Some of the German artillerymen also were captured.

The American soldiers who captured Fismes were members of the same organization that occupied Coulognon, Cohan and Dravigny during the advance north from the Marne. At Cohan all the civilians left behind in the French retreat last spring were found in the village church. They had been kept under guard there by the Germans who occupied the village.

RETREAT TO THE MEUSE SUGGESTED IN BERLIN; PEOPLE VERY NERVOUS

Retirement Hinted At Would Mean Relinquishment of Much Territory in France and Belgium.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung, in a pessimistic article, hints at the possibility of a German retreat to the line of the Meuse, according to advices here.

A neutral traveller, returning from Berlin, declared to-day that the "man on the street" there is nervous and is beginning to reckon on the ultimate defeat of Germany.

Such a retirement as hinted at in the Vossische Zeitung would mean the relinquishment of practically all occupied French territory and two-thirds of Belgium. The Meuse River, rising twenty-five miles south of Neufchâtel, flows northward through Verdun, crossing the Belgian border south of Dinant.

AUSTRIAN FLYERS KILL 1,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS

Girl Refugee Tells of Bombing of Camp—Men Killed and Women Kidnapped.

ROME, Aug. 6.—Austrian airplanes bombed a camp of Italian prisoners, killing a thousand, according to an Italian girl who escaped with a group of refugees from territory occupied by the Austrians.

According to the refugees, the Austrians are pillaging houses and stealing crops. Austrian soldiers attacked an Italian home at Gerdze with their bayonets, killing men and kidnapping women. The girl refugee, who was among the latter, attempted to escape by jumping through a window, but broke her leg. She was rescued by citizens who escaped to the Italian lines.

GERMAN MARINE MINISTER TO RESIGN, IS REPORT

Admiral von Capelle, von Tirpitz's Successor, Will Quit Soon, Say Berlin Despatches.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 6.—Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, will resign shortly, according to Berlin despatches to the Zurich Tagblatt, the Munich Zeitung and the Augsburg Zeitung.

U BOAT CREWS IN REVOLT.

Wilhelmshaven Sailors Executed, Report in Amsterdam.

Foch Awaits the Bringing Up of More Artillery Before Attempting Further Advance in Force—Two Bridges and Mill Near Braisne Seized by French Troops.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—North of the Vesle the Germans have been repulsed in efforts to dislodge French and American units which crossed from the south bank. The official statement from the War Office to-day also reports a French advance to the Avre, north of Montdidier.

Much importance is attached to-day to the operations north of Montdidier. These are pointed to as a direct menace to the junction point of the armies of Gen. von Hutier and Crown Prince Rupprecht.

French heavy artillery on the south bank of the Vesle this afternoon laid down a terrific fire on the tableland between the Vesle and the Aisne. The crossings of the Aisne were also heavily shelled.

Franco-American aviators flew over the enemy forces and dropped bombs on the pontoons thrown across the Aisne by the Germans. Two of these were destroyed.

FRENCH BRINGING UP MORE BIG GUNS.

The enemy artillery fire is having little effect, but French advanced troops are encountering machine gun barrages. The French are awaiting the bringing up of more artillery before attempting further advances in force.

French troops to-day maintained their bridge-heads across the Vesle, overcoming two strong German counter-attacks. A mill on the edge of the village of Braisne, six miles northwest of Fismes, was occupied by the French during the night. Two bridges in that region were also seized.

Machine gun batteries have been installed in Braisne and the enemy is making bitter resistance there. Artillery of both armies is heavily shelling along the Aisne, Vesle and Oise Rivers.

One of the most important results of the present fighting, aside from regaining the initiative, recovering French territory and wiping out the menace to Paris, is the effective depletion of German man power.

MORE THAN 40,000 GERMAN PRISONERS.

Since July 15 Ludendorff has used no less—and probably more—than 750,000 men against the Allies, of which 75,000 will never fire another shot. More than 40,000 of these are prisoners. Tens of thousands are buried in the Rheims-Soissons pocket, or are lying in German hospitals, permanently maimed.

In some places the ground is still strewn with German dead, the French and Americans having no time to bury them.

Reports received from Switzerland state that long trains behind the German lines are bearing off wounded to the already congested hospitals.

In man power alone the Allies have dealt the enemy a staggering blow from which he cannot recover. German power passed its zenith months ago, while daily, almost hourly, the Allied strength is growing as every American troopship touches these shores.

The enemy rear-guard is standing determinedly along the heights commanding the river crossings, where the French light elements which have passed beyond the river are encountering them. The Germans are trying to prevent further allied crossings.

There is a general agreement among military critics that the Germans will not be able to remain long in the region between the Vesle and the Aisne, where their position is considered untenable.

"The German position between the two rivers," says Le Journal, "is a critical one, being shallow and swept by the French artillery along the entire front and at some points on the flanks. Its communications are unsafe, and it will be dangerous for the Germans to make their stand below the Aisne instead of going behind that river. The result would probably be enormous losses for the enemy."

"The Germans are trying to bring about a quieting down of things